

## Move to Hurry Treaty Spurned By Hitchcock

Refuses to Agree to Debate Limitation, Sends Word to President There'll Be No Vote for Week or 10 Days

Defies Own Followers

Declines Any Compromise; McCumber Offers 7 Reservations, 1 to Article X

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Despite bitter criticism from some of his fellow Democrats, Administration Leader Hitchcock today definitely decided to wait a waiting game in the fight to ratify the peace treaty. Mr. Hitchcock spurned a proposal by Senator Penrose, who is anxious to get the treaty out of the way, that the debate be expedited, serving notice there would be no action on the treaty for at least a week or ten days.

Late in the day, after a meeting of the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee at which other Administration leaders were present, Mr. Hitchcock wrote a note to Dr. Grayson, saying the President could be informed that there would be no action on the treaty for at least a week or ten days.

**Urged to Compromise**  
At the Democratic pow-wow, however, Mr. Hitchcock was warmly urged by some of the Democratic Senators, including, it was said, Senator Shields, of Tennessee, to go ahead and compromise on the best reservations he could get.

At the same time, the Republican reservation program was perceptibly strengthened by the introduction of a series of compromise reservations by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, the best friend of the league and treaty on the Republican side. The reservations were not only generally regarded as reasonable, but the one on Article X, word for word, the reservation which the President in his Salt Lake speech declared would "cut the heart out of the covenant," and which Senator Hitchcock has flatly said would amount to killing the treaty.

Mr. Hitchcock has been positive that the adoption of such a reservation would be equivalent to adopting an amendment, and that he will not accept.

**Confirms Lodge's Statement**  
Mr. McCumber's action today was a confirmation of Senator Lodge's assertion, printed this morning, that the forty-nine Republican Senators were all agreed on a program of reservations, and that the one on Article X was the one denounced by the President.

This will force Senator Hitchcock either to admit that his "deadlock threat" was a bluff or to vote his followers against the ratification resolution containing this reservation.

There are whispers that some of the Southern Democratic Senators will be ready enough to follow Mr. Hitchcock in voting against the Lodge ratification resolution, but that they will be satisfied when this is done and may be willing to let the treaty die.

No confirmation of this or names of Senators involved could be obtained, but the rumor is persistent and is worrying the Administration leaders considerably, especially as it is known that at least half dozen Southern Democrats who are going to vote against all reservations and amendments are secretly opposed to the treaty and would be much pleased if it could be killed without their being attacked for party irregularity or disloyalty to President Wilson.

**Jones Offers Reservations**  
Senator Jones of Washington today introduced a reservation which would take the United States out of the league automatically in two years if the German concessions in China are not restored to that country by Japan, and unless three other conditions are complied with. Here is the text of his reservation:

"The following is proposed as an additional paragraph in the resolution of ratification:  
"The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty unless by the end of that period—  
(1) The sovereignty of China shall have been fully restored over and in Shandong;  
(2) The relations of Ireland to the British Empire shall have been adjusted satisfactorily to the people of Ireland;  
(3) The independence of Egypt shall be recognized and that country set up as a free, independent and sovereign state;  
(4) Each member of the league shall have established through the duly constituted authority the policy of maintaining its regular military and naval forces in time of peace by conscription."

**Johnson Wants New Test**  
Senator Hiram Johnson intends to have another test vote on Shantung, this time moving to amend the treaty by providing that the German concessions there must be transferred to China within one year.  
"I want to see how they will vote on that," he commented, speaking of the test vote.

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the Senators who voted down the committee Shantung amendment. All of the time of the Senate today was devoted to other questions than the treaty, so that the vote on the Johnson amendment probably will not be reached until toward the end of the week.

## McCumber Offers Seven Reservations

Dominions' Vote, Shantung and Article X Are Subjects for Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The reservations by Senator McCumber follow:

**WITHDRAWAL**

1. That the United States understands and so construes Article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled.

**ARTICLE X**

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in any other country or in the relations, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall, by act of joint resolution, so declare.

**DOMESTIC QUESTIONS**

3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way, either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or to the assembly of the league of nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

**MONROE DOCTRINE**

4. The United States does not bind itself to submit to arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which, in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its long established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine. Said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations; and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in said treaty contained.

**SHANTUNG**

5. The United States refrains from entering into any agreement upon its part in reference to the matters contained in Articles 156, 157, 158, and reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy which may arise in relation thereto.

**VOTE OF DOMINIONS**

6. Where neither principal country nor dominion is party to dispute the United States reserves the right upon the submission of any dispute to the council or the assembly, to object to any member and its self-governing dominions, dependencies or possessions, having in the aggregate more than one vote; and in case such objection is made the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, founding or decision in which such member and its said dominions, dependencies and possessions have in the aggregate cast more than one vote.

7. Where principal country or dominion is party to the dispute, the United States understands and construes the words "dispute between members" and the words "dispute between parties" in Article 15 to mean that a dispute to be bound by any election, founding or dependency represented in the assembly is a dispute with the dominant or principal member represented therein and that a dispute with such dominant or principal member is a dispute with all its self-governing dominions, colonies, or dependencies; and that the exclusion of the parties to the dispute provided in the last paragraph of said article will cover not only the dominant or principal member, but also its dominions, colonies and dependencies.

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## Plan to Sell Hoarded Sugar Exposed by U.S.

Food Administrator Williams Finds Broker Who Offered 2,000,000 Lbs. at Double the Government's Price May Discover Cache

Leo W. Hammell Says Warehouses Are Filled but High Rate Is Being Demanded

Representatives of the Master Bakers' Association of Brooklyn yesterday told Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, that Leo W. Hammell, a food exporter and broker, had offered to sell them 2,000,000 pounds of sugar at 18 1/2 cents a pound. This complaint followed several others by manufacturers and dealers against brokers and wholesalers, who were charged with holding millions of pounds of sugar in the hope of obtaining more than the government's fixed price of nine and one-half cents a pound.

Mr. Williams asked the master bakers to permit him to act as their representative in dealing with Hammell. The permission was granted and he got the broker on the telephone.

"Mr. Williams," Mr. Williams said, "I have six thousand barrels of sugar to sell. I am in the market for some."

"Oh, yes, we have the sugar," Hammell reported to have replied, "and we can sell it to you at 18 1/2 cents a pound, deliveries to be made to-morrow. Call and see me in the morning and we can arrange for the payments."

"I would like you to come to my office," Mr. Williams said.

"Where is it?" asked Hammell.

"At 130 East Fifth Street. Ask for the food administrator," Mr. Williams replied.

Within fifteen minutes Hammell was in the food administrator's office, telling Mr. Williams that he was going to have received three-quarters of a cent a pound commission. He offered to help Mr. Williams trace the sugar through the dealers who have handled it. He said he did not know where the sugar was, but could learn. He offered to co-operate with the food administration.

Mr. Williams said last night that he had already traced the sugar to three other dealers.

"Selling 6,000 barrels, or 2,000,000 pounds, of sugar at 18 1/2 cents a pound meant that some one was to reap a profit of more than \$200,000, which he could not have made had he abided by the ruling of the food administration," Mr. Williams said. "This sugar should not be sold at more than 9 1/2 cents a pound, and yet when it was offered at 18 1/2 cents there were several prospective buyers."

"We are convinced some sugar is being hoarded here, although I am not certain as to the exact location and the quantity. We have learned the sugar was purchased ostensibly for export, but is being held here."

Mr. Hammel later recounted a practice of dealers which he said enabled them to hold huge sugar supplies in warehouses without arousing suspicion.

The sugar is prepared for export and even brought to the docks, Mr. Hammel said, but is not loaded on the steamers because of an alleged eleventh-hour failure of credit. Apparently disappointed, the pseudo exporter returns the sugar to a warehouse until the matter of credits can be settled. The sugar is not moved again until purchased by a firm willing to pay promptly and excessively.

Mr. Hammel said one concern has made more than \$1,000,000 this year by such practices. He added that he is convinced that many warehouses in this city are choked with hoarded sugar.

Mr. Williams learned of 40,000 pounds of sugar which was being held in storehouses uptown yesterday and succeeded in obtaining assurances from the owners that it would be moved shortly.

A Brooklyn soda water manufacturer complained to Mr. Williams that an East Side merchant had demanded 22 cents a pound for 600 pounds of sugar, which would not be sold unless the purchaser also bought 600 pounds of corn sugar at 10 1/2 cents. The manufacturer said his output was being curtailed by the lack of sugar and that in desperation he drove from place to place in an automobile, finally being taken to the place on the East Side where the exorbitant demand was made. Mr. Williams has summoned the dealer and the chauffeur to appear before him to-day.

## Navy May Turn Sugar Over to Check Famine

Daniels Says 3,000,000 Pounds Might Be Spared From Six Months' Supply Now Carried in Reserve

Army Is Now on Ration

Sales to Service Men Are Limited to Six Pounds a Month; 24 for Family

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—More than 3,000,000 pounds of sugar may be released by the United States navy for the use of the public in an attempt to relieve the situation resulting from the nationwide shortage of the commodity. Although no official statement has been forthcoming, Secretary Daniels intimated today that such action would be taken in a few days if conditions should warrant it.

The navy now has in reserve 9,000,000 pounds of sugar, which is enough to meet its own demands for six months. By contributing one-third of this amount to public use the navy would have a four-months' supply left. It is out of the question for the army to release any of its sugar, as only enough is now in reserve to supply the military forces until the middle of the last of December, according to an announcement by Quartermaster General Rogers here to-day.

Secretary Daniels said the holding of 9,000,000 pounds of sugar by the navy did not constitute hoarding.

"Our supply is sufficient to last only six months," he said. "Three million pounds are afloat with the two fleets and the remainder is stored at naval bases in New York, Norfolk, Boston and other ports on the Pacific Coast. We are endeavoring to decide whether it would be wise to turn over a third of the supply to the Sugar Equalization board and for distribution where most needed, or whether wisdom would suggest holding the entire lot for naval uses. The navy does not want to get out of sugar, and then go into the market the first of the year and pay high prices for its supply."

Both the army and navy have taken measures to conserve their sugar supplies. In the navy the following message has been received by all commands from Secretary Daniels:

"Due to the present shortage of sugar, commanding officers and others in authority are directed to take particular care to the end that strict economy in its use is observed, it being borne in mind that while it is not expected that the navy will run out of sugar, the public is already on reduced allowance, and extravagance or any suggestion of wastefulness in its use by the navy will not only be utterly unpardonable but would reflect discredit upon the navy itself."

Explaining the army's inability to help out the sugar supply available to the public, the following statement was issued from the office of the quartermaster general:

"The supply of sugar now in the possession of the army is hardly enough to last until the end of the present quarter, December 31, and probably will only last until December 15."

"For this reason Quartermaster General Rogers wired to all zone supply officers on October 20, directing that, effective at once, the army sugar supply must be conserved, and that it was necessary to limit the issue of sugar to any one person in the service to six pounds a month and not more than twenty-four pounds to one family. He further directed that this order be enforced rigidly, and that buyers be advised that the sugar was sold only for personal use of the officer or man or his family and those employees entitled to make such purchases."

**Spreckels Blames U.S. for Shortage**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Federal control of the sugar crop was opposed to-day before the Senate Agricultural Committee by C. A. Spreckels, a New York refiner, who blamed governmental interference for the existing sugar situation.

There is no shortage, he said, although the supply is "dislocated." One million tons of the 1919 crop will be available before January 1, he added, to relieve the present situation.

Pressed by Mr. Glasgow as to the identity of the persons holding the sugar from the Philippines, the witness named the James S. Connell Company and Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., both of New York.

Mr. Glasgow told the committee the Connell company had offered the board its sugar at an exorbitant price, which was declined. President Zabriskie of the board, however, asserted that no such offer had been made, and Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, heatedly demanded that the board furnish the facts.

At the home of Herbert S. Connell, of the James S. Connell Company, it was said last night that Mr. Connell was consulting his counsel, preparatory to making a vigorous and formal denial of the charge made by C. A. Spreckels before the Senate Agricultural Committee.

At the offices of Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., 112 Wall Street, one of the managers of the firm said:

"I don't know how we could hoard sugar. We don't have any. We never do have any. We haven't heard a word about the accusation, but we can say in advance that we absolutely deny it."

**Wales' Trip to U. S. Still Is in Abeyance**

LONDON, Oct. 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—The foreign office has received no confirmation of the published report that the Prince of Wales has abandoned his visit to Washington. The Associated Press was informed to-day.

The advisability of the trip has been under discussion here since President Wilson's illness, but no decision has been announced. Those well informed express the belief that the visit of the Prince of Wales will depend entirely on whether President Wilson will be able to receive him. In such event the Prince would go to Washington, if only to remain an hour, in order to emphasize the good relations between the two countries.

**First Wedding Rings**

For ages the fourth finger of the left hand has been chosen for the bride's wedding ring, but few know how the custom originated. The fact is that the Romans, who were the first to use the wedding ring, selected that finger because they believed that a nerve went from it direct to the heart.

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seal, squirrel, nutria, mink, ermine, broadtail and caracul—whose soft graceful lines and slender silhouette reflect the ultimate expression of luxury and elegance.

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**Handsome Fur-trimmed Suits at \$175**

Rich materials and smart models with collars and cuffs of fashionable furs; this group includes many particularly youthful styles.

**Smart Tailormades at \$85**

These consist of plain tailored models without fur, developed in velour, tinsel tones, and other novelty materials in an attractive range of colorings.

forced rigidly, and that buyers be advised that the sugar was sold only for personal use of the officer or man or his family and those employees entitled to make such purchases."

## Army Pledges City Meat Far Under Retail Price

Frozen Beef, Mutton, Pork Loins and Strip Bacon Offered at Marked Decrease

Convinced that the distribution of surplus army canned goods has aided in reducing grocery prices here, army officials prepared yesterday to place thousands of pounds of surplus beef, pork, mutton and poultry at the disposal of the public at prices of from 15 to 25 per cent below the prevailing retail quotations.

Colonel J. M. Carson, Zone Supply Officer, said yesterday that more than 2,000,000 pounds of frozen beef would be sold to retail butchers for 15 cents a pound. The price was originally fixed at 16 1/2 cents, but Colonel Carson, after conferring with men conversant with the present meat market conditions, appealed to the Washington authorities to reduce the price. Charles Grismer, president of the National Retail Butchers' Association and other members of the retail butchers of the Fair Price Committee will meet with Colonel Carson to-day in the office of the Fair Price Committee. Dr. Johnathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, will also be present.

In addition to the frozen beef, between 600,000 and 700,000 pounds of mutton will be offered at 12 cents a pound, Colonel Carson announced. Various grades of mutton are now being offered on the open market at 14 to 16 cents, he said.

Strip bacon, which was handled by the city when the public school sales stations first opened and which was sold for 34 cents a pound, will be sold by the army to retail butchers at 30 cents a pound, enabling them to sell it at 25 cents. More than 100,000 pounds of pork loins have been sold by butchers and more will be made available to them. Pork shoulders will also be distributed for the army by retailers, Colonel Carson announced.

**Citizens Union Favors Election of Curran**

Says Hylan-Tammany Combination in Board of Estimates Should Be Broken

The Citizens Union yesterday, in a statement advocating the election of Mayor Henry H. Curran, Republican candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, says:

"The Citizens Union believes that it is of paramount importance this year that the absolute control of the Hylan-Tammany combination in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be broken. There is an opportunity to accomplish this in the election of the board of La Guardia as President of the Board of Aldermen and Curran as borough president.

"In the nomination of Supreme Court Justice the board turned down a tried and faithful judge for a member of the law firm which is representing him in a troublesome damage suit against him in the Supreme Court. In the choice of a candidate for president of the borough, a division of the city government which has at its disposal a tremendous amount of patronage, he has picked a man who shares with him the Tammany leadership of his district, and who is, moreover, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall. Here, as in the case of Justice Newburger, the principle involved is of greater importance than the personalities concerned.

"Our support of Mr. Curran is not opposition to Mr. Boyle personally, nor does it mean that we have not a high regard for him as an administrator, to which we were glad to testify last year. It does mean that, irrespective of the qualifications of Mr. Boyle, we are convinced that his close affiliation with the controlling influence in Tam-

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## Revolt in Alsace Is Frustrated by French

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Plans for a revolt in Alsace, to take place November 9, have been discovered at Strassburg, according to the "Echo de Paris." The alleged arch conspirator, an engineer named Koessler, has been arrested, with two accomplices, and it is said that a leader of a Socialist union, a former Alsatian deputy and a French Socialist are believed to have been implicated.

A search of Koessler's residence is reported to have revealed a large number of propaganda pamphlets and a fund of 35,000 marks. The revolt was to be called on the day that a Communist uprising in Germany is said to be scheduled.

many Hall would make it impossible for him, if elected, to render as great a degree of service to the public, irrespective of party, as Mr. Curran could."

**Senate Adopts \$15,000,000 Air Service Appropriation**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Senate to-day adopted the committee amendment to the Air Service appropriation bill providing \$17,000,000 additional for completion of the Alaskan railroad.

Without debate or record vote, the Senate agreed to the Appropriations Committee amendment to the bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for the army air service.

**Alabama Boom Wood**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—Headquarters have been opened here by friends of General Leonard Wood to obtain for him the Alabama delegation to the Republican National Convention next June.

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